

VOL. XIV—NO. 140.

FIRST EDITION

The French Government.

Its Last Removal.

Bordeaux the New Capital.

The Revenue Bureau.

Commissioner Pleasanton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BORDEAUX.

The Government of Defense Agents on its Travels—its Last Removal.

A cable telegram from Bordeaux, under date of the 11th, announces that the French Government of Defense has finally been installed there, Tours having become dangerous to the close proximity of the German armies and the failure of the Army of the Loire to hold the enemy at bay.

Bordeaux is situated in the southwestern section of France, on the left bank of the river Garonne, sixty miles from its mouth. It is the capital of the Department of Gironde, is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and had a population in 1862 of 162,750. It has railway connection with the port of La Teste and also with Paris. It is an archbishop's see and the seat of a national court, and has numerous and important public institutions. The streets are narrow and crooked in the old part of the city, but in the newer quarters there are many imposing and substantial public edifices. Among the most remarkable of the latter are the remains of the palace of Gallienus; the Cathedral, which is a fine Gothic structure; the Church of the Foyatiers, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre of Louis XVI, which is one of the finest in Europe, and will seat 4,000 persons; and especially the magnificent bridge across the Garonne, which consists of seventeen arches, and is 1,595 feet in length.

Under the name of Burdigala, Bordeaux was a rich and important place at the time of the Roman conquest of the country. It was made the capital of the Second Aquitania, and embellished by the Emperors. The city was sacked by the Visigoths, who were driven from it by Clovis. In the eighth and ninth centuries it was ravaged by the Saracens and Normans, and in the year 911 it came into the possession of the Dukes of Gascony. In 1152, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleanor of Guienne, it passed under the dominion of England, but since 1352 it has been in the possession of France. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the fourth century, and for many years the principal merchants of the city have been engaged in the wine trade.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

General Alfred Pleasanton, the New Commissioner—Who He Is, and What He Has Done.

The universal anxiety to know who is to be the successor of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was finally appeased yesterday afternoon by the nomination of General Alfred Pleasanton to that position by the President, as was foretold in our special Washington despatches more than a month ago.

General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner, is a native of the District of Columbia, and has an honorable record as a soldier. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in June, 1844, standing seventh in his class. He entered the cavalry branch of the army, and saw hard service during the Mexican war. During the Rebellion he made his mark, and in July, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, being subsequently promoted to major-general. He remained in command of a large force of cavalry throughout the war, operating in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and acquiring a high reputation for skill and courage at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville, and subsequently acquiring additional reputation by his movements in Missouri towards the close of the war. General Pleasanton had been an old army comrade of General Grant, and during the war they became warm personal friends. After Grant's inauguration as President, he was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of New York, and in March last, when Collector Delano resigned, he was appointed to the post, leaving his accounts in a very unsettled condition. General Pleasanton was transferred to this district, the most important in the country. He has given general satisfaction as an officer of the revenue service, and is doubtless thoroughly conversant with the peculiar and responsible task to which he has just been called. There can be no doubt of his confirmation by the Senate.

A DESERTER IN BOSTON.

Conflict Between the National and State Authorities.

The Boston Journal of Saturday says:—"The matter of habeas corpus in the case of John McConeghe, the minor who enlisted in the United States army, has been the subject of much debate between Judge Wells in the lobby of the Supreme Court this afternoon. It seems that McConeghe enlisted on the 17th of August, 1870, at the United States rendezvous in this city, and two days after deserted. Some time in November he surrendered to Captain Wheaton, who had enlisted him, and was held in confinement, awaiting transportation to New York for trial.

"A writ of habeas corpus at the instance of his uncle, Neil Kenney, was then served upon Captain Wheaton, who delivered McConeghe into the custody of Deputy Sheriff Dearborn. The case was heard by Judge Ames, who ordered the discharge of the boy, and his return to his parents at Woburn. Subsequently McConeghe was re-arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and another writ of habeas corpus was procured, upon which a hearing was assigned this morning.

"Mr. John C. Ropes and Mr. Gardner of New York appeared for the Government, and H. D. Hyde for the defendant. A question was at once raised that, as McConeghe had once been before the court and discharged, the second arrest on the same charge was illegal. It was also claimed that at the former hearing the return on the writ was defective, as the Government failed to make answer, and consequently the proceedings taken at that time were not valid.

"After hearing a question of fact as to the age of McConeghe, in which his father and mother and the town clerk of Woburn stated that he was nineteen years old on the 13th of July, 1870, Judge Wells declined to take jurisdiction, but stated that when called upon to return certain statements he would report the case to the full court. It will probably be heard in January next, and several nice points as between military and civil law are likely to arise. In the meantime the defendant is allowed to go on bail, the sum of \$500, which was required, being furnished."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Defense of Havre.

The Luxembourg Question.

Why the Treaty was Broken.

The Black Sea Difficulty.

South American Advices

The Siege of Montevideo.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxembourg Question.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, from the Hague, credits the statement that the King of Holland in November, assigned the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Prussia.

The Black Sea Difficulty.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Eastern question is again agitated. The Russian Minister to Constantinople is asking further annulments of the Paris treaty. England is taking precautionary means to guard against surprise.

The Army of the Loire.

French despatches say the Army of the Loire is leading a forlorn hope in its last struggle for France. The Germans claim continued victories.

The Defense of Havre.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Shipping Gazette* today in an editorial deplors the resolution of the French to defend Havre, as involving the wanton destruction of property.

Reasons for Dissolving Luxembourg Neutrality.

Bismarck, in a circular to the North German ambassadors, dated December 3, grounds his disregard for the neutrality of Luxembourg on the facts that the Grand Duchy had forbidden the transit of wounded Germans through its territory, had suffered the revictualing of Thionville, and had omitted to stop French fugitives.

Disaster to an American Vessel.

The crew of the brig, *Bessie*, lost on the voyage from Baltimore to Falmouth, were saved and landed at Penzance. The bark *Ada Gray*, from New York for Falmouth, was compelled to throw overboard 425 bags of her cargo during a storm at sea.

Time Fixed for the Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—German batteries command every point of Paris. Notre Dame presents as fair a target as did the Strasbourg Cathedral. The opening of the bombardment is fixed for December 19.

Humored Repulse of the Army of Frederick Charles.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A rumor has been received of fighting at Laon today. A correspondent with the Army of the Loire, on Dec. 10, says Frederick Charles has been repulsed with severe loss for the last three days.

Navigation of the Elbe.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A.M.—The navigation of the Elbe is impaired by ice. A terrible accident occurred last evening on the North Midland Railway, near the town of Barnsby, by which 14 persons were killed and 20 wounded.

Luxemburg-Garibaldi.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A.M.—A special despatch from Brussels to the *Telegraph* says the Germans will immediately occupy Luxemburg as a military necessity. It is rumored that Garibaldi has resigned.

Quotations by Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—4.30 P.M.—Cables closed at 9.15 for money and 9.45 for account. American securities quiet. U.S. 5-20s of 1862, 85 1/2; of 1865, 85 1/2; of 1867, 85 1/2; of 1868, 85 1/2; of 1869, 85 1/2; of 1870, 85 1/2. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 2 1/2.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—4.30 P.M.—Sugar excited at 34s. 6d. on spot and 34s. 6d. on 28s. about. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 5 1/2d. and 1s. 6d. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—4.30 P.M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 8 1/2d.; middling Orleans, 8 1/2d.; sales were made of cotton to arrive at 30. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Common cotton, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7 1/2d. to 1s. 8d.

FROM THE WEST.

Official Election Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The official returns of the late election show the total vote cast as 167,710, of which Brown received 103,374 and McCullough 63,336, a majority for Brown of 40,038.

End of a Libel Suit—Damages Given.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—A verdict of one cent damages was awarded in the Common Pleas Court to-day in the libel suit of George Oumach against the *Courier-Journal* Company.

Secrecy of Salt.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 13.—Not a barrel of salt can be found in Nashville for sale.

Emigration Meeting.

R. C. Blichfeldt, who for some years has been importing Scandinavian and other European emigrants into the Southern States, with a view to further his enterprise will address an emigration meeting on Friday night.

Tennessee Teachers' Association.

The State Teachers' Association meets here to-morrow, when Dr. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund, will be present.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Siege of Montevideo.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Advices from Montevideo to the 15th of November are to the effect that the siege causes a scarcity of food almost amounting to famine.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Stocks dull. Money 5 1/2 per cent. Gold, 110 1/2. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107 1/2; do, 107 1/2; do, 1865, do, 107 1/2; do, 1867, 110; do, 1868, 110 1/2; do, 1869, 110 1/2; do, 1870, 110 1/2. Bonds, 106 1/2; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 65; Canton Co., 67 1/2; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 81 1/2; Erie, 22 1/2; Reading, 10 1/2; Adams Express Co., 62 1/2; Michigan Central, 16 1/2; Michigan Southern, 9 1/2; Illinois Central, 13 1/2; Cleveland and Putnam, 10 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 10 1/2; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 9 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 45 1/2.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Boutwell to Resign.

The San Domingo Question.

The Georgia Business.

Ways of the West.

The New York Central Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Humored Resignation of Secretary Boutwell.

It is rumored in official circles that Secretary Boutwell has signified to the President his intention of retiring from the Cabinet within a week, or as soon as a successor can be appointed. The alleged reasons for Boutwell's course are a disagreement between himself and the President about the financial policy and the strong prejudice which exists against Boutwell in the West on account of his contraction of the currency and his keeping up the taxes for the sake of paying off the principal of the public debt rapidly. It is not known who will succeed Boutwell.

The Georgia Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee resumed the investigation of the Georgia business this morning, with the view to decide the status of the Senators from that State, whose credentials were presented to the Senate yesterday and referred to the committee. It is not probable that any action will be taken until after the State election in Georgia.

The Nomination of General Pleasanton.

As Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was considered by the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and will be reported to the Senate favorably. There will be no opposition to his confirmation.

The Amnesty Question.

Owing to the fact that members from Southern States are not united upon the question of amnesty, it is not probable that any bill will pass at this session. Whether has given notice that he will oppose any bill of this kind, except the one he has proposed.

The San Domingo Affair.

The President is very anxious to have speedy action on Morton's resolution relative to San Domingo, in order that a commission may be appointed to go there at once, and return in time to have the treaty of the San Domingo Convention ratified. Morton will endeavor to call up the resolution this week. It is understood that Sumner will not object to sending the committee to San Domingo, provided proper men are appointed.

N. Y. Central Railroad Scrip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Senate Mr. Nye submitted and asked for consideration a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the proceedings that have been had relative to the collection of the tax on gold silver plates and material used in counterfeit money. The resolution was referred to the New York Central Railroad Company, and whether said tax has been paid into the Treasury of New York, which was adopted.

FROM THE WEST.

Counterfeiter Released on Bail.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Peter McCartney, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from Cincinnati some days ago, and was again arrested opposite this city in a war steamship, was released on bail to-day on \$10,000 bail. It is understood that he was bailed by officers of the United States secret service, in consideration of his disclosing the hiding place of a large amount of plates and material used in counterfeiting and giving information that shall lead to the arrest of his accomplices.

William Todd Helmholtz.

William Todd Helmholtz, one of the most prominent homeopathic physicians in this city, has been called to the Professorship of Operative Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. Helmholtz is associated with Hahnemann Hospital, in that city. Last night his friends gave him a farewell banquet, at which a full and very pleasant dinner service of solid viands was given to him. Many prominent citizens were present, and the affair was of unusual brilliancy and full of enjoyment.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jerry Dunn Convicted of Manslaughter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The jury in the case of Jerry Dunn, charged with the murder of James Logan, this morning rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. In compliance with the request of the prisoner's counsel, sentence was deferred till to-morrow.

Rids for Government Gold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Twenty-two bids to-day for gold, amounting to \$9,900,000, at from 110 1/2 to 110 7/8. The awards will be \$1,000,000 at from 110 1/2 to 110 7/8.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Memorials were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Sherman, representing a number of the veterans of the war, who were impecunious and objects of charity. By Mr. Fenton, praying Congress to defray the charges of international telegraph lines.

House resolution for recess over the Christmas holidays, from December 23 to January 4, was concurred in—aye 86; nay 16.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Highways be instructed to report on the bill to amend the act to provide for the collection of the customs revenue of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, with such recommendations as may seem proper.

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House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, presented a resolution of the National Board of Trade in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, the Louisville Canal, the mouth of the Mississippi, the protection against railroad bridges being so built as to obstruct navigation, and other like canals. Ordered to be printed and made public highways.

Mr. Fox, of New York, presented the petition of envelope manufacturers, printers, and stationers, and Post Office employees, asking that the bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other tokens coined, ordered to be printed and made public highways.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back the bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other tokens coined, ordered to be printed and made public highways.

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE FALL OF FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

As the end of the present hopeless struggle approaches we are naturally drawn from France of the past to France of the future, "fallen from her high estate." The mind accommodates itself with difficulty to totally new conditions which reverse the whole previous current of history. Our eyes have been so long filled with the spectacle of a supreme and dominant France that they have long refused to see what must now be her place in the world. And we have had our hearts filled so long with the bright and happy thought of civilized nations living together in progressive peace, that it has scarcely been possible for us to realize that the future of humanity, in the Old World at least, will be regulated not by that ideal, but by the very different one of the stronger, wiser, and more cultivated people holding down by sheer force those who have not reached such a height of moral and material force. But, above all things, we must study things as they are; and these shape themselves now for France and Europe in a way unexpected, but which may yet prove beneficial to mankind.

The great point to be observed in forming opinion upon the future of France, and accordingly of Europe, is that her armies have not merely been defeated in the field, but the nation is subdued by the German nation. It is a vanquished people, and will soon be a completely subjugated land; and it is so already. That question was decided virtually when the provisional government determined to continue the contest with Germany after Sedan, instead of submitting at once to the cession of the frontier provinces. It is useless now for the most ardent sympathizers with France to regret what has happened. For it was not to be, with the splendid traditions of the great nation, that she should have confessed herself unable to expel the Germans after Sedan. Those who held the foremost rank in the world do not abdicate until sheer force compels. And, whatever be the future of the bright people of France, they will always be happier and more self-respecting for having tried a last desperate effort to save themselves after their wretched empire went down in shame and blood. This last noble and spirited appeal to the moral power supposed to be latent in the name and idea of a republic was a grand example of chivalrous though Quixotic exaltation of mind; and Frenchmen, while their France lasts, will be always able to say, "Our Paris and our France fell, but fell fighting to the last with face turned to the foe."

But the game is lost, and apparently lost, so far as human foresight can go, forever. The future Government of France, in the broad and radical sense of the term, will now be regulated according to the interests and determination of victorious Germany. The Germans are very thorough, very searching, very scientific in their theory as well as their practice; and it is not merely a king or an emperor or a diplomatist who will have to settle the future condition of France, but the scientific mind of Germany at large. Emperors and diplomatists will but be the organ of this vast general purpose of the Teutonic people. And we may be satisfied that the question will be dealt with not upon any humanitarian or cosmopolitan grounds, but the single principle of disabling France from ever renewing her attack upon the united Germany which for the first time comes into political existence. It is not altogether the most pleasant idea in the world, but we may be sure that France will henceforward be dependent and disarmed, and that from the vantage ground of Metz and Strasbourg the vigilant German mind and eye and arm will henceforward keep inexorable watch over the defeated people, repressing every tendency to military resurrection. Such government as France can form now will be the creature of the necessity of the hour, and virtually, though not formally, the offspring of the conqueror's will. And he will consult, first of all, his own necessity and interest, thinking only in the second place of unhappy France.

It is very difficult to forecast so dark and uncertain a future, but at a moment when every intelligent man is asking what is to become of France, we cannot help trying to peer through the gloom to see if, haply, there may be some brighter thing beyond; and, so striving, we can see this at all events—that the best chance for the brilliant French is to be so watched and guarded from the revival of the military demon within them as to oblige them perforce to turn their splendid faculties and generous temper to culture and to commerce, to science, to literature, and to art. But the problem is one of inordinate difficulty, and to watch its solution will be incomparably the most absorbingly interesting object ever presented to the political and social observer. For hitherto force has been the ruling principle in French politics, and her fanatical parties have sought war abroad to stave off mutual extermination at home. What will now happen when France will have that resource cut off altogether—how she will settle her domestic affairs without a recurrence to the stimulant and sedative—for it has been a sedative to France, queer as the thing may sound—of foreign war? How will her five parties of Legitimists, Orleanists, Imperialists, White Republicans, and Red Republicans live together in some form of common citizenship without the intermittent fever of bloodshed? How will French history write itself now that it can no longer oscillate between civil and foreign war? These are indeed grave questions, and wise would be the man who could answer them.

In the meantime it must not be overlooked that some of the most advanced minds among the Germans are beginning to propound very extraordinary doctrine upon these questions. They suggest that at the present day and in the present generation they are absolutely incapable of solution, and that it may be that German troops and German officials will have to remain for a generation or two in France to teach a new race of Frenchmen geography and good temper, and flavor the highly-seasoned French disposition with just a drop or two of humility, so that the French of the twentieth century may live in peace and amity with their neighbors. These advanced German minds declare that France cannot now govern herself; that she has tried it for a century and failed; that, in point of fact, she never did form a decent government; that her ancient regime was one long horror of violence and wickedness, and that revolutionary period has been but a succession of failures in domestic government, marked by assaults on her neighbors. These much-brooding Germans declare, amid the tobacco-fumes of those long pipes which seem to typify their

long-headedness, that it would be a sin and a shame to leave Frenchmen any longer to their own devices, and that they must place the whole people under their tutelage for a long time, until a generation arises which acknowledges that Germans are not barbarians and the old poison of egotism is expelled from French veins.

All this seems extravagant enough, but the thought is there and will tell. To suppose that Germans will hold French territory indefinitely may seem a wild thing; but they are at least not likely to leave them as they paid their vast indemnity. And ever afterwards, at the very least, the German sword will hang menacingly over the head of France. But she will have great compensations. Freed from military burdens, she may grow rich with astounding rapidity. And what bounds can be set to the intellectual victories which her brilliant people may achieve when culture of the German type is universal through the land? At the bottom of this dreadful Pandora's box there is hope, a bright hope, yet.

THIEVES AND DETECTIVES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The method upon which the municipal detective service is conducted in the principal cities of this country requires a thorough overhauling and an immediate reform; for at present it is utterly demoralizing in its tendency, and in many instances affords protection and encouragement to the most hardened thieves and transgressors. From the first introduction of the infamous "stool pigeon" system the service has been going on from bad to worse, until now its practical operation has become simply intolerable. We do not say that there are not honest and well-meaning men engaged in the vocation of detectives, although it is a wonder that any such are to be found under the system now generally in vogue.

Those who form their idea of the American police detective from the Hawkshaw of the stage, or the accomplished protean actors described in novels, know little of the actual facts. The American detective of to-day is a fashionably dressed gentleman with a propensity for diamonds, who is known to all the thieves and on the best of terms with the whole race of them. Philadelphia has the unenviable reputation of supporting detectives who are on more intimate relations with the criminal classes than those of any other city; but neither Boston nor New York is much behind in this respect, and it is not an unusual thing in either of the three named cities to see the detectives drinking and associating on terms of intimacy with the most notorious criminals. The result of such a course must be evident to all. The detectives will almost inevitably become more or less contaminated through their social intercourse with criminals, while the latter, finding themselves treated with familiarity and consideration by the official representatives of the law, grow bold and reckless in their operations. Thus they are encouraged to think that thieving is a pretty respectable occupation after all, and come to look upon robbery as a legitimate speculation in which they take certain chances, fully expecting to lose their liberty in case of failure, unless their friends of the detective force are able to help them out of their difficulty in return for money, valuable information, or other satisfactory consideration.

This intimate association of detectives and criminals leads, and is expected to lead, to mutual confidences; and the former, anxious to handle liberal rewards and achieve a reputation for smartness in their profession, frequently enter into agreements with the latter through which adroit and skillful soundbonds are guaranteed immunity in their nefarious pursuits, in consideration of information given in relation to the misdoings of other and perhaps less dangerous rogues. Worse than this, it is not an unusual occurrence for innocent parties to be seduced into the commission of crime for the express purpose of being betrayed into the hands of the police; while the experienced criminals who lay the plans and tempt the victims escape scot free, with full liberty to plunder the public without fear of molestation. It is known to all familiar with police matters that it is not an unusual occurrence for thieves to divide their spoils regularly with detective officers in consideration of being allowed to pursue their operations unmolested; while as a rule it is the detective who acts as go-between in the work of compounding felony in cases of bond robberies and other depredations where thieves come into possession of property which they cannot safely convert into money. It will at once be seen that with such a state of things the honest detective who seeks only to do his duty stands no chance beside the corrupt officer who, while stuffing his purse with the spoils of crime, by his double dealing and cunning contrivances to be betrayed continually before the public as a zealous and efficient officer in consequence of the frequent arrests that he makes.

Thorough reform is imperatively demanded, and the sooner it is done the better for all concerned. No detective, known as such, should be allowed to associate with criminals on terms of equality; and the fact of a detective being guilty of such association should be considered a sufficient proof of a corrupt disposition, and should entail his immediate dismissal. The employment of known criminals to entrap others of their own class should be entirely prohibited. When the exigencies of a case require that the confidence of suspected or known criminals should be gained, outside parties should be employed to do the work under the supervision of experienced detectives, unless the circumstances are such that a regular detective can accomplish the matter himself without exposing his identity. And under no circumstances whatever should a detective or other police official be allowed to have any part or share in the recovery of property by compounding felony.

The detective service, properly conducted, would command the respect of all and be of inestimable benefit to the community. With a continued toleration of the abuses which have become engrafted upon it, the thieves alone will have any great interest in its perpetuation.

THE NEW PARTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Nearly a year ago, there was a gathering of "revenue reformers" in Washington, culminating in a dinner with fluid modification, where, with certain sympathizing editors and correspondents joyfully refreshed themselves. Having safely found their way hence to their respective lodgings, these enlighteners of the public proceeded to indite letters to their several journals, revealing so much as was judged prudent and proper of the plans of campaign which had been matured and adopted by their field-marshal. The more conspicuous protectionists in Congress were Republicans, of course; and the revenue reformers proposed to inaugurate their crusade by reforming those out of their seats and sending reformers in their stead—Republicans, if the Republicans could be cajoled or bullied into nominating that sort; if not,

then Democrats. We promptly copied and called attention to these bulletins of victories yet unwon.

The programme thus agreed on has since been carried out, to the extent of the planners' ability. They have, by the disfranchisement of the crippled soldiers in the National Asylum near Dayton, returned Lewis Campbell in place of General Schenck; they have expelled over the defeat of Messrs. Morrill and McCarthy by other protectionists; they have given over Missouri to the Democrats, beaten three-fourths of the Republican Congressmen in Illinois; and would have beaten Messrs. Kelley of Pa., Bingham of Ohio, Ketchum of N. Y., and several other Republican protectionists if they could but have polled enough votes. On the whole, they have reduced the Republican strength in the next House by ten or a dozen votes, and have a joyful hope of beating two or three more Republicans by Democrats in the States which have yet to choose their Representatives. This is not, had for a beginning.

The moment the November elections were over a more ambitious programme was put forth. The Chicago Tribune proclaimed, in effect, that old parties and old issues were dead; and that a new organization was destined to sweep the country. A free-trade Republican was to be chosen Speaker of the next House by the votes of all the Democrats combined with the revenue reformers, upon an understanding that the Democrats should have their say about the committees. The Evening Post, St. Louis Democrat, and others, assailed General Grant's administration more openly and virulently than before—the Post exulting over the increased Democratic (mostly Rebel) vote at the South, as proof of the unpopularity of the President. For a time the cabal—having eaten another and still better dinner in company—fancied that the world lay meekly at their feet.

Of late a change has come over the spirit of their dream. No ten Republican elected to next House can be named who do not scout the suggestion that they can ever be induced to vote with the Democrats to organize the House adversely to the great body of the Republicans. Nay, more: not half the Democrats are ready to vote for any man as Speaker who is not an avowed Democrat. And it is well understood that, should a majority of the Democrats undertake to plough with any strange heifer under the flag of reform, a very strong minority, including nearly all the Pennsylvanians, will stubbornly refuse to be drawn into such a questionable alliance. It is probable that there are at this moment as many "pig-iron Democrats" as Republican free-traders elected to the next House.

Hence we note profligate assurances that the new party is indefinitely postponed—that the revenue reformers purpose to fight their battle inside the Republican lines—that they never intended to be other than Republicans, etc. And, whatever they may have intended months ago, it is plain that most of the reformers now mean to call themselves Republicans for the present.

But, gentlemen, we submit, your notions of what adherence to a party implies are peculiar. The recent partial successes of the Democratic party are mainly your work. You handed over Missouri to the Democrats; your organs exulted over the defeat of Schenck, Morrill, etc., by Democrats; you have taught your disciples to detect the great majority of the Republicans in Congress as monopolists and plunderers; and those disciples therefore vote the Democratic ticket. Your nominal adherence to the Republican party can do no good so long as you tell the people that most Republicans are intent on subjecting them to extortion and robbery. We are used to such imputations from our open adversaries, and are little harmed by them; but, from men professing our political faith, they are more damaging and offensive. We think you should decide either to come into the Republican party or stay out of it. You are not in it while you are plotting the defeat of its foremost representatives who are also its regular candidates for re-election. When you talk of them as you have talked this year of General Schenck, Messrs. Morrill, Kelley, etc., those who believe in you will vote against them, even though not expressly urged by you to do so. Better stand somewhere.

The Republican party has suffered quite enough from those who wear its uniform in order to force more effectively into its ranks ability and good character who are its candidates, your hearts are elsewhere, and your legs should follow them. Choose your future position for yourselves, but let it be on one side or the other.

POLITICAL BLACK-MAIL.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Wilson has brought in a bill to prevent the levying of assessments on office-holders for political purposes. It is creditable to the Senator's intentions; but we ought to call his attention in the strongest manner to the inexpediency of touching this abuse at all without going to the root of the matter. A law against assessments, like the laws against bribery and usury, and many other laws which can only be proved to have broken them, must virtually be a dead letter. The person who pays the bribe, like the person who makes the bribe, has no possible motive not to reveal the transaction to any one; and yet without his informing and giving proof of the commission of the offense, no conviction for it can be obtained. The result of the passage of Senator Wilson's bill will therefore be, that while the country will have received fresh proof of the need of some kind of civil service reform, the statute-book will be burdened with one more inoperative law; and the public, or a portion of it, will, perhaps, be deceived into the belief that something has been done to remove the evils of the present system, when in reality nothing has been done. This remark applies in an equal degree to the bill brought in by Senator Trumbull last session, making it a misdemeanor for any Senator or Representative to engage in office-seeking at any of the departments, or recommending candidates for places, unless his opinion was asked by the Executive. No such act could be enforced. Heads of Departments would not prosecute. They could not be allowed to make bitter and determined enemies in Congress; witnesses would not testify, and the law would remain inoperative. Nobody supposes, of course, that the two Senators are not sincere in desiring reform, and that their bills are not meant to bring it about; but it may not be amiss to remind them that the introduction of just such impracticable measures as these is one of the means to which those who want to defeat a reform most frequently resort. There is no way so effectual of throwing their friends off their guard, and blunting the edge of criticism.

There is one general principle which is applicable to all abuses, for which individual legislation is responsible, and it is that instead of trying to punish people for doing

wrong, we must take away from them the power of doing it. It is now generally recognized that the only way to cure the corruption arising out of special legislation is to take away from Legislatures the power of passing special laws "with money in them." There is no use in forbidding bribery as long as we leave it worth anybody's while to bribe. The way to prevent the sale or abuse of the power of nominating cadets at West Point, is to take it away from Congressmen altogether; everybody is now of that opinion. We cannot frighten the Whittierites and Butlerites by the threat of expulsion; they will always be ready to take the risk for the sake of the money.

So, also, with regard to assessments on office-holders, and all the other abuses and corruptions attendant on the present system of office-seeking. The remedy for them is to relieve the office-holder from his obligations to the party for his office. If he gets his place not by influence but by merit, and is sure of retaining it as long as he behaves himself well, there will be no inducement for him to pay anybody for getting it for him, or for the privilege of retaining it, and he will laugh at anybody who attempts to "assess" him for political purposes. Of course, if he is an ardent politician, he can subscribe to campaign expenses, if he pleases; but if he does not care for these things, and has other uses for his money, he will decline, and thus all necessity for prosecuting anybody and fining or imprisoning anybody on account of assessments will be avoided. Very few Government clerks would give any money for political purposes if they could help it. Their salaries are very small, generally too small; in the case of men with families dependent on them, wretchedly small. The reason why they pay assessments is either that they regard them as part of the price for which they obtained their offices, or fear that if they refuse to pay assessments they would lose their offices.

Change the mode of getting and keeping places in the public service, and we reach the root of the difficulty, but it cannot be reached in any other way. The best members of Congress are almost as much disgusted with the present state of things as the office-holders and the public. To the men who are really occupied with the work of legislation, the whole business of finding places for party adherents is a dreadful bore and nuisance. The nation expects deliverance from it in which Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, put forth last winter, expressed the feeling of nearly every man in both houses whom the country is really interested in keeping there. A member who has his mind occupied—as every member ought to have his mind occupied—with the tariff and the currency, and the internal revenue, and the land grants, and the banks, and the Indian question, has neither time nor attention to spare for the work of getting the Browning into the Treasury or the Smith into the Custom House. If this class of legislators could be allowed to settle the matter, there would be a speedy end to the whole nuisance. But the difficulty is that the number of those who owe their seats in Congress to persons whom they have undertaken to reward, and whose minds are constantly occupied with the readiest means of retaining them, is very great, and they are sufficiently opposed to any change to make change impossible, till it is demanded by a stronger pressure of public opinion than now exists. There is, however, hardly a Congressional district in which evidences of deep feeling on this subject do not begin to appear, and every year is sure to make it deeper. The great body of the voters do not want offices, either for themselves or their friends, and do not care who gets them; provided the work of the Government is properly done. But they do want the time of their members of Congress to be devoted to the public business, and they are beginning to understand very rapidly that until some change is made not over half of it, and in too many cases none of it, will be available for this purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRAIDFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer.

FRENCH BAZAAR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14th to December 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Battered in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

C. JACOB, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

W. RUSSELL, Jr., Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

ALFRED C. HALPER, President.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.

MICHAEL NISBET, Secy. 10 5 wfm 6m

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS.

Miller's make, No. 309 S. FIFTH STREET, 129 1m

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE

Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH ST.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVI-

DEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MAN'FA. AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 113 South FRONT STREET.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopened December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

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SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on THURSDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-

did Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Plutonic Element to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 18 BOND STREET, New York. 12 2 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.
—Last evening, the army, No. 1913 Market street, dress drill was given by Company C of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, of the Grey Reserves.
—Last evening, shortly after 5 o'clock, a two-story frame structure at the western end of Chesnut street bridge, above Thirtieth street, caught fire and was totally destroyed. It was occupied by Mr. Mehl as a tobacco factory, and the loss, including the contents, is about \$5000. From this the flames communicated with McDaniel's coal yard adjoining, setting fire to and destroying a number of sheds. The loss is about \$500. The fire made a great light, and led many persons to believe that an extensive conflagration was raging.

—The Board of Public Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, M. Hall Stanton, Esq., in the chair, and all the members present. After the transaction of routine business of no general interest, Dr. Andrew Neibinger, from a general committee appointed to inquire into a contract for "Lawrence's Model Reader," presented a report, signed by himself and Messrs. P. A. Fagan and Lewis Elkin, which severely censures the firm which furnished the board with "Lawrence's Reader" at \$14.40 per dozen, while furnishing the same at a less price to booksellers. The report recommends that no business be henceforth transacted between the board and the designated publishers. Mr. Charles F. Abbott presented a minority report, which sets forth that they do not deem the publishers guilty of any moral or legal wrong, and if any fault was committed, it laid with the board. A lengthy discussion followed. A motion to adopt the majority report was lost—11 yeas to 15 nays. The majority report was then adopted and entered upon the journal. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.
—C. C. Bowen, a member of Congress from South Carolina, was yesterday indicted for bigamy.

—Six inches of snow fell in Denver, Colorado, on Sunday night, and yesterday the thermometer stood at twelve degrees below zero.

—Three notorious pugilists were arrested in Hartford, Conn., last night, upon a suspicion that they had been engaged in a prize fight.

—The strike of the shoemakers in New York is rapidly drawing to a close, many of the men who at first stood out now returning to work.

—The Republican member of Congress held a caucus meeting last evening at Washington to consider the subject of removing the disabilities in the South existing under the Fourteenth Amendment.

—To bring the Great Western Railroad in uniformity with those of the United States by changing its gauge, traffic on its rails between Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, will be suspended after Saturday next.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, leave was refused to entertain the Lee resolutions by a vote of 54 yeas to 4 nays—the yeas being Fowler, Hamilton (Md.), Vickers, and McCleery. Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, offered resolutions, which were adopted, providing for an investigation of the alleged statements impugning his loyalty. After the customary speeches of respect to the late Representative Ridgeway, of Virginia, the Senate adjourned.

—In the House, Mr. Butler presented a petition of 2000 citizens of Gloucester, Mass., complaining of the Canadian treatment of our fishermen, and asking for retaliation. It was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to advance shipping interests, which was referred to the Commerce Committee. After disposing of the business on the Speaker's table, the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE WAR IN FRANCE—THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO BORDEAUX—FURTHER REPORTS OF FRENCH DEFEATS—THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

London, Dec. 11.—Mr. McLean reports on December 10 that the centre of Frederick Charles' army is at Orleans, his left at Beaune-la-Mare, and his right near Chateaufort. A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceeded south from Orleans, and has now occupied Vierzon. The whole army of the Prince comprises eleven divisions, in all 145,000 men. The extension of his line over so long a distance causes some anxiety at Versailles. Manteuffel is operating to occupy Havre, Dieppe and Rouen. Four divisions are now in the latter, and are besieging Belfort. Two divisions are operating in the country about Dijon, while there are in Lorraine, at Montmédy and Longwy two divisions, and in front of Metz several divisions. These armies, if their ranks were full, would number 300,000 men, but their real strength is less. New recruits are now sent to fill them up to this strength, which is considered ample to hold the country all winter.

A detachment of General Manteuffel's army occupied Dieppe on December 9, without resistance. The defeat of the 15th, 16th and 17th French corps at Beaune-la-Mare was not decisive as at first supposed.

To-day the 17th and 22d Bavarian corps, occupying a position near Haguenau, were again unexpectedly attacked by the French, and a severe fight followed, lasting until night. The Bavarians maintained their position with moderate loss. The total number of shells from the explosion at the Birmingham factory is twenty-nine.

London, Dec. 10.—(Special to New York World.)—MacLean writes on December 7, as follows: "Bismarck's decision to let them up to this strength, which is considered ample to hold the country all winter."

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facilities afforded for the escape of French prisoners the army of occupation will come direct from Germany. The arrangement is said to be in conformity with an understanding with the King of Holland. "The Daily Telegraph," Dec. 8.—Paris was summoned to surrender on the 6th. French officers captured at Amiens and Orleans accompanied the flag. The Prussians threatened an immediate bombardment as a penalty for non-surrender. A committee was allowed to come out of Paris to consult the government at Tours. The reply returned was a flat refusal. It is doubted whether the threat of bombardment can be possibly fulfilled, as no guns are in position, but plenty are here, and could soon be mounted if the gunners in the forts would let the workers alone. Three hundred guns can be run into position in a single night, and can possibly be dismounted and silenced by one day's firing from the forts.

The king was very angry with a correspondent who stated that the bombardment was impossible, and ordered him banished from the army. The strength of the army of Frederick Charles is much reduced. The 22d division has only 6000 instead of 16,000 men. His army consists of five corps, numbering 105,000 men, besides two cavalry divisions.

The expectation is that the war will close with the surrender of Paris. At the King's headquarters at Versailles, it is now said that the occupation of France will continue for two years after peace is concluded.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The French, assuming the offensive before Paris in large force, were repulsed at nightfall after a day's artillery fight. A few French prisoners were taken.

General Manteuffel was in Dieppe on Friday. The French at Ham captured a detachment of German troops with artillery.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Reports from the second army corps, now in pursuit of the French, say that since the last light the roads are obstructed by large quantities of stores, guns and clothing abandoned by the enemy on their retreat.

Schir Trudewind, hence, at Savannah yesterday. Schir Corbelle, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schir George B. Somes, Pray, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schir Charles E. Raymond, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schir Ring Dove, Hill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 10th inst.

Schir Edw. M. Duffield, Springer, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schir John Reedy, Price, from Canal Locks for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schir L. Wing, Endicott, for Philadelphia, and Anna Freeman, Boynton, for do. of Bangor, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schir J. Worthington, Brown, Fanny Hamer, Brooks, M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, E. G. Irwin, Johnson, hence, and Surge, Warwick, from Trenton, at Providence 10th inst.

Schir Anna Myrick, Richards, from Danversport; R. W. Huddell, Bradford, and Warren Sawyer, Cox, from Boston; and George V. Middleton, Bradford, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schir E. F. Cahoon, Swain, from Boston, and Jas. Schir, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, and Anna Myrick, Richards, from Danversport, both for New Castle, N. H., passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Ship Silesia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, had on board 210 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$161,437.85.

Ship Anna, from Savannah 9th inst., for Liverpool, had on board 255 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$275,807.87.

Ship R. Jones, Black, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst., for Liverpool, with 300 bales cotton, etc.

Steamer Acadia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, carried 1150 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$104,702.42.

Bark Annie Torrey, from Savannah 9th inst., for Amsterdam, carried 221 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$163,599.25.

Bark Oculia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, has on board 1106 bales upland cotton, valued at \$75,731.

Bark Coline Lamont, Bowker, from Greenock via France, for Baltimore (before reported for Philadelphia), with railroad iron, put into Bermuda 25th inst., in distress, and having experienced very heavy weather during the entire passage.

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Ship Silesia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, had on board 210 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$161,437.85.

Ship Anna, from Savannah 9th inst., for Liverpool, had on board 255 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$275,807.87.

Ship R. Jones, Black, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst., for Liverpool, with 300 bales cotton, etc.

Steamer Acadia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, carried 1150 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$104,702.42.

Bark Annie Torrey, from Savannah 9th inst., for Amsterdam, carried 221 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$163,599.25.

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N. G. steamer Silesia, Trautman, for Hamburg, cleared at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Berlin, from Baltimore Nov. 24, arrived at Great Grimsby on Dec. 10, where she now awaits orders, pending to proceed to Bremen.

Steamer Donau, Young, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Bismarck, Pennington, from Galveston 20th Nov., via Pernambuco 10th inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, and El Old, Nicksop, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, at Key West 10th inst., from Galveston, and sailed same day for New York.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New York, at New Orleans 10th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, from Savannah for Philadelphia, has on board 965 bales cotton, 85 do. yarn, 200 sacks rice, 40 tons car wheels and axles, 32 tons old iron, 160 pigs, mules, etc.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday—supposed telegraphed Tonawanda.

Steamer Yarrow, Catharine, hence 10th inst., via Havana, at New Orleans 10th inst.

Bark Lufkin, Bent, for Philadelphia, cleared at Hamilton, Bermuda, 24th ult.

Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, at Mamel 23d ult. fm Stettin.

Schir Trudewind, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schir Corbelle, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schir George B. Somes, Pray, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schir Charles E. Raymond, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schir Ring Dove, Hill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 10th inst.

Schir Edw. M. Duffield, Springer, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schir John Reedy, Price, from Canal Locks for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schir L. Wing, Endicott, for Philadelphia, and Anna Freeman, Boynton, for do. of Bangor, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schir J. Worthington, Brown, Fanny Hamer, Brooks, M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, E. G. Irwin, Johnson, hence, and Surge, Warwick, from Trenton, at Providence 10th inst.

Schir Anna Myrick, Richards, from Danversport; R. W. Huddell, Bradford, and Warren Sawyer, Cox, from Boston; and George V. Middleton, Bradford, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 10th inst.

Schir E. F. Cahoon, Swain, from Boston, and Jas. Schir, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, and Anna Myrick, Richards, from Danversport, both for New Castle, N. H., passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

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INSURANCE.
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA
JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....\$500,000

Assets.....\$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....\$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 69, \$1,991,837.45

Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696.74

\$2,106,534.19

Losses paid, 1869.....\$1,035,386.84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....\$766,450

United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....1,122,946

Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....56,708

Cash in Bank and Office.....247,000

Loans on Collateral Security.....52,565

Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....321,944

Accrued Interest.....20,357

Premiums in course of transmission.....85,195

Unsettled Marine Premiums.....100,990

Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....\$6,000

Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....\$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, FRANCIS R. COPE,

SAMUEL W. JONES, EDW. H. TROTTER,

JOHN A. BROWN, EDW. S. CLARKE,

CHARLES TAYLOR, T. CHARLTON HENRY,

AMORSE WHITE, ALFRED D. JESSUP,

WILLIAM WELSH, LOUIS C. MADEIRA,

S. MORRIS WALN, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,

JOHN MASON, CLEMENT A. BRISCOM,

GEORGE L. HARRISON, WILLIAM BROCKIE,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT,

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT,

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Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1870.

THE PURCHASE OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Education yesterday some interesting developments were made with regard to the purchase of school books, and it was conclusively shown by the majority report of the committee appointed to investigate the case that Messrs. Eldridge Brothers had charged the city two dollars and forty cents more per dozen for a certain text-book than the regular trade rate, and that they had been equally exorbitant in their other charges for articles furnished the board. The committee took the testimony of a number of publishers, who all concurred in representing the trade price for the "Lawrence Speaker" to be \$12 per dozen, while Eldridge & Brother charged the Board of Education \$14.40. The excuse made by the publishers of the "Lawrence Speaker" was certainly a curious one. They stated that it was their intention to issue a new and enlarged "Speaker" that would be worth \$14.40 per dozen, which would be furnished to the schools in exchange for such copies of the cheaper book as had not been used. The evidence demonstrated that great exertions had been made to get the "Lawrence Speaker" introduced into the schools as rapidly as possible, and the prospects that any copies would be in exchangeable condition by the time the new edition was ready were certainly very slim. It was also shown that Messrs. Eldridge & Brother had been operating outside of the Board of Education and that Mr. Randall, the Principal of the Hancock Grammar School, had exchanged copy-books and geographies for the new speaker, taking six dozen of the latter for the use of twenty-two pupils. As the retail price of the geographies in question was \$22.50 per dozen, and that of the speaker \$18, the exchange was quite a profitable speculation for the publishers. By what authority Mr. Randall engaged in this transaction does not appear, and the majority of the committee say that if the teachers are permitted to unlawfully traffic in copy-books and geographies they could do the same with the school furniture and other property. The moral of this whole controversy is that the Board of Education ought to exercise greater vigilance in making their contracts. The board contains a number of able and honorable gentlemen who are entitled to the confidence of the community, and the investigation of this case proves that they are anxious to do their duty and to protect the interests of the city. If a little more care, however, had been exercised in the first place, there would have been no controversy, and Messrs. Eldridge & Brother would either have sold the "Lawrence Speaker" at a reasonable price, or the schools would have remained unsupplied with that particular aid to knowledge.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

We publish on the seventh page of to-day's TELEGRAPH a description of the results of an interesting experiment in cumulative voting. All the rate-payers of Manchester, women as well as men, being authorized to vote for members of the School Board, it appears that only 26,000 voters exercised this privilege, while 36,000 did not go to the polls, but as it is doubtful whether a fuller vote would be secured in any American district at an election where members of school boards, only, were to be elected, the absence of so large a proportion of the newly enfranchised citizens and citizenesses of Manchester is readily accounted for. What is more surprising to Englishmen is that the privilege of cumulative voting, or of casting fifteen votes for one candidate, instead of one vote for each of fifteen candidates, has resulted in the election of a majority of members of the board who strongly favor a combination of religious with secular education. The strength of all the Catholic voters being concentrated on two candidates, they lead the poll, while each of the Episcopalian candidates receives a much larger number of votes than any of the secular candidates. It is evident that a powerful Church influence was strongly exerted by the prominent denominations, while the party favoring secular education was badly organized, split up into factions, or comparatively indifferent. Under a plain system of voting, with no combination of parties, the Episcopals, who were numerically stronger than any other single other organization which participated in the election, would have elected their whole ticket; while the secular party, if it had concentrated its strength, and "agitated" in American fashion, with stump-speech oratory, brass bands, and processions, might probably have elected all the members of the board instead of only securing a single representative. The most important practical lesson of this experiment seems to be that discipline, organization, and concentration are even more important, in some respects, under a cumulative system of voting than under the system now prevailing in the United States.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON has been nominated by the President to the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, despite the opposition of General Logan and his Grand Army of the Republic, and the still more potential protest of Senator Cameron. The certainty of his nomination was foreshadowed in our special Washington despatches more than a month ago, and all the talk about Mr. Douglass' prospects for the place has been mere buncombe. General Pleasanton has been connected with the internal revenue service for several years, and as Collector of the wealthiest district in the United States has apparently given general satisfaction. He will therefore take charge of his important office with an experience that should qualify him fully for its duties. What is to be done by the President to ap-

pease Pennsylvania remains to be seen. Perhaps the proprietor of "my two papers, both daily," and one of them for sale, will be called into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. But if Colonel Forney is to succeed Mr. Creswell, what is to become of the latter, now that the English mission is supposed to have been disposed of by General Schenck's appointment?

THE MCCREERY resolution, contemplating a removal of the graves of Union soldiers from Arlington Heights, so that the Lee family might once more be enthroned in sight of the Capitol, was vigorously assailed in the Senate yesterday, and the request to bring it in was rejected by a vote bordering on unanimity. We hope that a similar fate may forever attend all similar propositions. There are limits even to the magnanimity of the republic which Lee basely and strenuously endeavored to destroy; and his family should be too thankful for his escape from a felon's doom to ever dream of recovering an inch of the ground forfeited by his treason, and now hallowed by the graves of Union soldiers. The most that they should ever dare to hope for is the undeserved privilege of being buried on the same estate as the true heroes who were faithful to the country when they were false.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENSUS is a subject that will not be dropped. General Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, comes forward with the announcement that our population is precisely 671,000, or 2726 less than reported by Marshal Gregory. This cuts down the increase since 1860 to 105,471, or 18.65 per cent. It will be some satisfaction if the figures are permitted to remain stationary at this point.

NOTICES.

MEN'S WINTER BUSINESS COATS, ALL WOOL, FOR SIX DOLLARS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. ARE CLOSING OUT A LOT OF COATS AT ABOVE-NAMED PRICE. Other goods in proportion.

MESSRS. MARKLEY & STEWART will this evening open one of the finest billiard saloons in this city, and all lovers or admirers of the game will do well to be present and inspect for themselves. It is situated at the N. W. corner of Eighth and Vine streets, and will be known as the Keystone Billiard Saloon. In the main hall a large number of the finest tables, with every modern improvement and every known convenience, have been fitted up ready for the use of all who may care to use them. In addition to this, a private parlor has been furnished in the finest style for those who may care to be secluded when enjoying themselves at the popular amusement. In it are three of the finest tables, the floor is laid with the best Brussels carpet, the chairs and sofas are re-upholstered in the most gorgeous manner, and the paper-hangings, curtains, etc., are in keeping with the rest. Here those who wish to engage a time, can shut the doors to keep out all intruders, and can play either a private friendly game or can have a trial of skill between two well-matched opponents. Billiard clubs can make arrangements to use this room, can be as private as if in their own establishment, and so bear none of the heavy expenses of maintaining their own outfit. Patrons of billiard halls will find themselves well treated and perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements if they will look in at the new establishment this evening.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusion to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA Moss PASTES, are founded on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

CARBON REFRIGERATORY HEATER.—Warranted to be the cheapest, most durable, efficient, economical, and convenient hot-air furnace, for general use, ever offered to the public. It is a perfect gas-burner and radiator, as will be demonstrated to all who will call and see it in operation. McCoy & Tyson, No. 1210 Market street.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwalader, general agent, No. 1905 Race street, Philadelphia.

NICKEL PLATE your preserving kettles, kitchen utensils, flat irons, and all articles which can in any manner be injured by rust or acids. See advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

WHITMAN'S JOCUR.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

NEWEST DESIGNS

IN

LACE CURTAINS

AND

LAMBREQUINS.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,

No. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW.

FINE BORDERED SHADES,

With best fixtures, put up \$1.50 each.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

10 12 Wm 3440

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,

130 Wm 3440

PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS.

Seasonable Luxuries

FOR THE TABLE FOR DECEMBER 25, 1870.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE

At the Old Stand,

BROAD and WALNUT,

Offers a very large and attractive stock of the finest Fancy and Staple Good Things for the table that can be found in the city.

COMPETITION IS DEFIED.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

In the finest order, 35 cents per pound, or 3 pounds for One Dollar.

Finest Double Crown Raisins

In quarter boxes, at \$2.25.

Finest Single Crown Raisins,

In quarter boxes, at \$2.

They Cannot be purchased at any other Store for these Prices.

NEW GRENABLE WALNUTS, FILBERTS, PRINCESS PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS, PECAN NUTS AND SHELLBARKS.

STEWART'S BROKEN CANDY, FRESH IN STORE.

CITRON, CURRANTS AND COOKING RAISINS,

Of the finest quality, Very Low.

CANNED FRUITS AND PRESERVES.

ALSO,

CANNED VEGETABLES,

Of the best known Brands.

FIGS, very large and perfect. Also, DELICIOUS PRUNES, in small packages.

Large Fine Queen Olives,

By the Gallon or Quart.

JELLIES AND JAMS IN VARIETY.

The largest and finest quality of

FLORIDA AND HAWAII ORANGES.

LADY APPLES,

To beautify the Christmas Tree and the Dinner Table, DUCHESS AND BARTLETT PEARS IN CANS.

The Original Flavor perfectly preserved.

Preserved Meats and Potted Game.

ENGLISH STILTON, FRENCH ROQUEFORT, AND NEUCHÂTEL, EDAM, CHEODAR, SWISS, GRUYERE, OCTAGONS, PINK APPLE, IMITATION, PARMESAN, AND CREAM.

CHEESE.

STAPLE GROCERIES

Of the best markets of the world can produce.

GENUINE IMPORTED CORDIALS,

CHARTREUSE, LIQUEUR DE BENEDETTE,

CURACAO, MARASCHINO,

CACAO DE LA VANILLA, ABSINTHE.

All the Popular Brands of Champagnes,

AT AGENTS' PRICES.

L. Roderer, Clicquot, Moët & Chandon, Ernest Iroy, G. H. Mumm, Piper Heidsieck, Heidsieck & Co., and others.

English and Scotch

Ales and Brown Stouts

At \$2.25 per dozen.

Old Madeira. All Grades of

Sherry.

PORT WINES,

Which we defy you to purchase elsewhere in this country, of the vintages of 1820, 1817, and 1865, because we imported for our own special sales, and the trade do not pay the price for such wines, and importers do not import them.

30 VARIETIES OF THE FINEST

CIGARS.

BRANDY

Of the best that can be imported, for family use.

In fact, there is nothing wanted for the table that is within our reach that we have not in store, ready for each and all tastes, and

At the Lowest Prices

For which they can be produced.

We strive to meet every one with prompt and courteous attention, and to wait upon them as becomes a first-class establishment.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. CORNER BROAD and WAL-

NUT STREETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

SPECIAL NOTICE.



We have now arranged for examination the largest and finest assortment we have ever offered of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Wares,

Paris Clocks and Bronzes,

English and Vienna

Fancy Goods,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Fresh importations of fine goods arriving daily.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

12 12 21

PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Open this day a large invoice of

Pink Coral Jewelry

Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.

They will also open on Monday next an invoice of

English Fancy Goods,

Including a fresh supply of

Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.

Their stock of

PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES

Superior to that of any previous season.

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,

AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.

11 22 1140



BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH,

OPEN EVERY EVENING

TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

12 12 1140

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 15 Wall Street, New York. No. 2 Rue Scriver, Paris.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.

Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,

ROSEWOOD, PAPIER-MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.

Writing Desks, with lock and key, \$1.00; Portfolios, from 30c. up.

Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.

Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.

Wostenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.

Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.

Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, \$3.00.

A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying \$5.00 of Paper and Envelopes.

Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.

A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

No. 913 ARCH STREET,

12 8 am w 1140

PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, December 5,

WE SHALL ARRANGE ON

SPECIAL COUNTERS

AN

IMMENSE PURCHASE

TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS,

A Large Line of

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS

AT

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A FEW QUOTATIONS:

Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c.

One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37½c.

Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits.

Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.

Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c.

Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37½c.

Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 30 inches wide, for Suits

at 7½ cents. These goods are worth \$1.50.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

HEAVY REDUCTION.

Grand Final Sale.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street.

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

Stock Still Further Reduced in Prices.

Must be closed out immediately without regard to cost or value.

Prices Fixed for the week commencing Monday, December 12,

Are so low that a perfect clearing out is expected. Purchasers will be astonished at the

LOW PRICES AND GREAT BARGAINS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the "Theatricals" beautiful play of *The Hunchback* will be performed this evening, with a strong cast. Mr. W. S. Fredericks will personate "Master Walter," Mr. E. L. Haverport "Modus," Mr. Charles H. Thomas, "Sir Thomas Clifford," Mrs. Scott-Siddons "Julia," and Miss Elsie Hendon "Helen." It will be a treat to see the part of "Modus" represented by such an actor as Mr. Haverport.

At the Walnut Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as "Richard III."

To-morrow evening Mr. Booth will personate "King Lear," for the object time in this city.

At the American Museum and Menagerie, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances are announced for this afternoon and evening.

At the American Street Opera House those who desire to pass a pleasant evening will find abundant entertainment in the programme announced for to-night.

At Drexel & Benndorf's Opera House an interesting variety of songs, burlesques, dances, and Ethiopian comedies will be presented this evening.

Simon Blitt and his son have again appeared at the Temple of Wonders in the Assembly Building. They will give performances this afternoon and evening, when they will exhibit and make head-to-head spunks, the "Grand Oracle of Memphis," "Bobby," the birds, and many wonderful magical transformations that will interest and astonish both old and young.

The Grand Bazaar in aid of the Baptist Home, now being held at Horticultural Hall, is a handsome display, and we should object to this worthy one we commend it to the favorable notice of our readers.

A Grand German Sanitary Fair will be held at Horticultural Hall from December 15 to January 2.

The Drexel-Hart Society, under the direction of its leader, Mr. Carl Wolfson, will celebrate the Beethoven centennial anniversary by a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next.

The programme for the occasion will consist of the overture to *Agamemnon*, the chorus "The Hesperus Prologue," by the society; "Concerto for Violin," by Mr. W. Stoll, Jr.; scene and aria, "Aa Peridito," by Mrs. Gibson Peacock; "Chorus Fantasia," for piano, chorus, and orchestra, by Mr. Wolfson; the society, and the orchestra, led by Mr. Simon Hessler; the *cantata* and *finale* of the minor symphony, by the orchestra; the quartette from *Fidelio*, by the society; trio, "Tempest and Tempest," by Miss Clara Lauderbach, Messrs. G. Dillingham and G. A. Conly, and the chorus "Hallelujah," from *The Mount of Olives*, by the society.

The first series of the Anti-Slavery Society will be held at City Institute Hall, N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, on Friday evening next, under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross. A fine programme of classical and popular music will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

Mrs. Gates and Mrs. James.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS.

PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHURCH IN PRICE.

Orders promptly delivered.

A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer, No. 146 N. Fourth street.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for \$5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Store Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B.—Our \$10, \$12, and \$15 suits are going off by the thousands.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 3 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of the American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALERIE'S RESTAURANT, No. 222 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SODODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fall you.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, has large and airy family rooms, quiet and retired, although in the centre of business and places of amusement. This house has no superior in New England.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1455 Chestnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

DIED.

BECKETT.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, ANNA MARY, wife of Ashland Beckett, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 North Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Old Federal Cemetery.

LAKE.—On the 9th instant, JACOB LAKE, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are also the butchers and drovers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1426 North Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

TOY.—Suddenly, December 13th, at Summit, N. J., Miss ANNA JULIA TOY, daughter of the late Isaiah Toy, of Palmyra, N. J.

Funeral services at Palmyra on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME

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AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHITLIDN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The American issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and is insured in the advantages offered to insured by any Company in the United States.

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SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Initial Paper in Fancy Box,
FINE WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS, INKSTANDS,
PAPETRIES, GOLD PENS,
CARVED WALNUT BRACKETS,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS.

Before buying elsewhere call at
CHALLEN'S,
STATIONER, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
19 15 St. No. 1309 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, held Monday evening, December 12, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers and directors for the ensuing year:—

President—MORTON McMICHAEL.

VICER-PRESIDENTS,
Adolph E. Borie, Charles Gibbons,
J. Gillingham Fell, Wm. Sellers.

DIRECTORS,
George H. Boker, Richard Wright,
James L. Claghorn, Joseph Trimble,
Edward S. Clarke, John Rice,
Stephen A. Caldwell, A. D. Jessup,
John P. Verree, Jos. Frattley Smith,
Edward C. Knight, Charles K. Ide,
Samuel C. Perkins, Wm. E. Littleton,
Charles Gilpin.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
Secretary.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 31st day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13T Treasurer.

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A SCHOLARSHIP AT
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESTNUT STREET, corner of Seventh.

Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

BOOK-KEEPING.
As practised in the best Business Houses.

PENMANSHIP.
Plain and Ornamental, including a free, rapid, and beautiful business style.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
The best and most rapid methods; also Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students instructed separately and received at any time.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 15th inst.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 25th.
F. H. THOMPTON,
12 14 13T Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. payable at their office, No. 306 WALNUT STREET, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

Application is about to be made to His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for a PARDON for JOHN HANSEN, Jr., convicted of larceny, and now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. (12 14 45)

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHERRY STREETS.—During the Advent season there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 7 1/2 o'clock. Sermon to-night by the Rev. A. LOUDERBACK. Subject—"Heil." 12

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,—"ON THE RELATIONS OF GEOLOGY TO THE PICTURESQUE." Illustrated. Professor A. R. LEBES, THURSDAY EVENING, December 15. This lecture will be published subsequently in the *Architectural Review*. 12

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESTNUT STREET. Commissioner for Western States. 9 3 wa 6m

LEASE OF THE NEW YORK RAILROAD.—HELFFSTEIN & LEWIS Railroad and Commercial Printing-house, FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EVERY VARIETY OF

Silk,
Alpaca, and

Gingham Umbrellas,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,

FOR SALE BY

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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WORKS OF ART

AND

MANY LITTLE GEMS

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HOLIDAY GIFTS

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LOW PRICES.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

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PHILADELPHIA.

CIDER, CHAMPAGNE CIDER (EXTRA QUALITY), Wholesale or by the Barrel.

HENRY F. NIEMANN,
No. 108 S. WATER STREET.

12 14 44

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Great Closing Out Sale.

Astounding Reductions!

Only Fifteen Business Days

Remain in which to avail yourself of the

Great Bargains

An Immense Stock

Of Books, etc., will be sold without reserve

AT GREAT SACRIFICE.

Embraced in this sale are all of our recent purchases of FINE HOLIDAY STOCK, Illustrated Works, New Publications, Standard Works of the best editions and in every binding, Juvenile and Toy Books.

Making, altogether, the

Finest Stock

We have ever offered to the public.

A Catalogue of New Holiday Books for the season of 1870-71, is now ready for distribution.

"We shall sell the Pictures, including *Shaw's* *Counters*, etc., at Public Sale on Dec. 20, at 10 A. M.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Agt.,
No. 724 CHESTNUT STREET.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE WILLIAM HENRY LETTERS.

By Mrs. A. M. Diaz, author of "The King's Lily and Rosebud." 1 vol. 12mo. Profusely illustrated. \$1.25.

This is one of the most delightful books of its kind ever published. Mrs. Diaz writes with perfect comprehension of boy's nature—his whims, appetites, audacities, generosity, love of fun, and general irresponsibility. The remarkably entertaining character of the book, its unique illustrations, and its tasteful appearance must make it a favorite with seekers of holiday gifts.

II. BRAVE BALLADS FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN.

THE FAMOUS DISCOVERER,
THE WONDERFUL SLEEPER,
THE BRAVE PATRIOT,
THE GOOD PRESIDENT.

Richly illustrated with 16 full-page pictures. An illuminated Paper Cover, 50 cents.

This brilliant Holiday Book contains, in pleasing verse, the stories of Columbus, Rip Van Winkle, Putnam, and Lincoln, by popular American Authors.

III. CINDERELLA.

RED RIDING HOOD.

These favorite tales of childhood are here produced in striking Holiday style, with colored illustrations. Illuminated Paper Covers, 25 cents each.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
BOSTON.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For January, 1871.

The publisher of the LADY'S BOOK has presented his patrons with an extra number of embellishments for this month.

"Looking for the Eclipse," a steel plate; a steel-plate title-page; a six-figure colored fashion-plate; handsome Berlin wool-work pattern, printed in a variety of colors; two beautiful wood-cuts, printed on tinted paper; and the best extension sheet of fashionable and useful designs ever published.

A large supplement, containing instructions in guipure netting, is presented to the subscribers for 1871.

Single numbers for sale at all the Periodical Stores. Subscriptions received at N. E. Corner SIXTH and CHESTNUT, Second Story. 12

808. TURNER'S 808.

MAGAZINE DEPOT.

January Magazines,

Now ready at TURNER'S Cheap Book Store,
No. 568 CHESTNUT STREET.

DIARIES FOR 1871, of all styles.

TURNER & CO.,
Publisher of Beautiful Snow,
No. 508 CHESTNUT STREET.

12 14 wtd3t

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Books for Young Readers,
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Picture Books for All Seasons,
Ac. 4c. 3c. 2c.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
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Paris Confections

Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.

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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING?
THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON

And the consequent Decline of Trade, as compared with what we had expected and prepared for

LEAVE US WITH AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK!!!
We will not carry it,

For we commence each season with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, and moreover

WE NEED THE MONEY
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THE PRESENT MAMMOTH SALE
IS REALLY A GRAND CHANCE FOR

GREAT BARGAINS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, everything of our own best makes, and selling at a heavy discount on ordinary prices.

BOYS' WEAR.

Jackets, Overcoats, School and Dress Suits, as good as can be had in Philadelphia, and offered now at lower rates than such goods are likely ever again to be offered at.

COME AT ONCE.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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SCHOMACKER & CO.'S

PIANOS.

Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos.

At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE, in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of these first-class instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor: they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any instruments made.

Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT at a price even less than a second-rate or inferior one would otherwise cost them.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our

WAREHOUSES, No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET, and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of the pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BIRDYTT ORGANS.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 30 PER CENT. Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warehouses, or will be sent by mail. 12 13mwf64d

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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,
HAINES BROS. PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 1f

GOULD & FISCHER,
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STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos.

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability.

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WAREHOUSES,
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Arion Piano Fortes,

Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.

ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilee. E. M. BRUCE,
No. 15 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmw1m9p

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Established in 1854.

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EVERGOING

STEM-WINDERS,

KEY-WINDERS,

QUARTER SECONDS,

MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESTNUT

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following new publications:

"Winter Poems by Favorite American Poets," published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a very beautiful holiday book that is worthy of the attention of book-buyers, both on account of its literary and its artistic merits. The poems are, "The Pageant," by J. G. Whittier; "The Golden Mile Stone," by H. W. Longfellow; "A Winter Piece," by W. C. Bryant; "The First Snow Fall," by J. R. Lowell; "In School Days," by J. G. Whittier; "The Snow Shower," by W. C. Bryant; "Woods in Winter," by H. W. Longfellow; "The Snow Storm," by R. W. Emerson; and "Midnight Mass for the Dying Year," by H. W. Longfellow. The illustrations are by Harry Fenn, Winslow Homer, C. C. Griswold, W. J. Hennessy, S. Eyttinger, J. R. Martin, Jervis McEntee, and Alfred Fredericks. They are engraved by A. V. S. Anthony, and both as drawings and engravings they are in the highest degree creditable to the American artists, and will compare favorably with the best European book illustrations.

"Little Pussy Willow," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a pleasantly written story for young people that is made additionally attractive by a number of clever illustrations and by a handsome binding that makes it an elegant gift book for the holidays.

"My Aping Kingdom," by Paul Du Chailin, published by Harper & Brothers, is one of those lively and entertaining books of travel and adventure in the centre of Africa that those who have perused Mr. Du Chailin's former works will know how to appreciate. This book gives a great deal of interesting information on natural history subjects, and it is made additionally attractive by a number of excellent illustrations.

Another work of somewhat the same description that is likely to be popular with young readers has also just been issued by Harper & Brothers. This is the "Adventures of a Young Naturalist," adapted from the French of Lucien Burt by Parker Gillmore. It is a narrative of travel and adventure in Mexico, and it gives a better description of some of the features of that country than any work we have met with. It is written in an entertaining style, expressly for the benefit of young readers, and we heartily commend it as containing an infinite amount of instruction and amusement.

"From Thistles—Grasses?" by Mrs. Eliot, published by Harper & Brothers, is an English society novel of average merit and interest.

"On the Trail of War," by Alexander Innes Shand, published by Harper & Brothers, is made up of a series of letters to the London Times by a correspondent who accompanied the German armies at the commencement of the present war. The work is valuable as giving the personal experiences of an eye witness to the battles and marches that inaugurated the wonderful campaign now, it is to be hoped, fast drawing to a close. Mr. Shand is a graphic writer, and the book is one that will well repay perusal.

"Italian Life and Legends," by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt-Ritchie, published by Carleton, is a series of sketches from Italian history and records of Italian experiences and impressions. Mrs. Ritchie never went very far below the surface in any of her writings, but if not profound she was graceful; and the present volume, in addition to being very readable, has an interest attached to it as the last performance of its lamented author.

"The Cloven Foot," by Orpheus C. Kerr, published by Carleton, is a very dreary burlesque of Charles Dickens' unfinished novel of Edwin "Drood." It takes all kind of people to make the world, but we cannot understand the particular frame of mind that could induce an apparently sane man to perpetrate such an utterly pointless attempt at humor as the one before us.

"Dream Music," by Frederic R. Marvin, published by Carleton, is the title of a book of verses that are not unmelodious, but in which we fail to detect any very marked poetical qualities.

"The Book Above All," by the late T. H. Stockton, D. D., published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, is a series of sermons prepared by Mr. Stockton for publication a short time before his death. The leading idea is that the Bible is at once a religious, moral, and political guide, and this is developed and illustrated with all the earnestness of profound and sincere conviction. Mr. Stockton was a man of strong convictions, and if his violent antagonism to the Church of Rome and his fears of its influence becoming predominant in this country appear to many unwarranted, there is no doubt that he wrote as he thought and that his fears were intensely real. As an exposition of the author's views concerning the Bible this book will commend itself to a large circle of readers, while the pure and beautiful Christian spirit that pervades it will secure for it the regards of many who may not agree on all points with the writer.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us the following new books:—

"Our Poetical Favorites," by Ashael C. Kendrick, published by Sheldon & Co., is a selection from the best minor poems in the English language. The poems are nearly all modern, and the editor thereby does somewhat of an injustice to the reader, as some of the best minor poems in the language were written by Elizabethan authors. The collection is an excellent one, however, so far as it goes, and lovers of poetry will find many favorites included in it.

"We Girls," by Mrs. A. D. Whitney, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a more than usually pleasing home story, such as few writers could have told better than the author

of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." Mrs. Whitney's last book is one of her best, and it will undoubtedly find an extensive circle of admiring readers.

"Lost in the Fog," published by Lee & Shepard, is the third volume of the "B. O. W. C." series, by James De Mille. It is an exciting tale of adventure, such as a multitude of boys will read with eager interest.

—From the American Sunday-school Union we have received the following new religious stories suitable for Sunday-school libraries:—"What Changed Guy Dennis; or, Life at School and at Home," "Days at Millgate; or, Lane Johnnie's Holiday," and "Great Things done by Little People."

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Stolen Mask" and "The Yellow Mask," a couple of the earlier works of Wilkie Collins, which are strongly marked by the peculiarities of his style.

—From Turner & Co. we have received "Christmas Day: the Night Before and the Night After," a series of popular Christmas poems gotten up in holiday style.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chestnut street, we have received the November number of *All the Year Round* and the December number of *The Atlantic Press*. This last-named publication is profusely illustrated and contains a great variety of reading matter especially adapted to the tastes of holiday readers. The typography of this publication is, as usual, remarkable for its beauty.

THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

Count von Beust's Declaration—Austria Eager for Peace and Unprepared for War.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The declaration of the Vienna Government that it will support England and Turkey, even to the most extreme measures, may have caused some surprise to the admirers of Count Beust, whose policy has hitherto been one of peace, especially in all difficulties that have at various periods threatened Austria. Count Beust's policy, however, was made at an apparently unpromising moment. The political condition of Southern Europe was then very critical: Crete stood in flames; France and England considered the proposition "monstrous," and Russia refused to take any part in the dispute; and now the question is again called up, but in a more dangerous form. Count Beust takes a most decided stand-point, quite at variance with his usual peace-making policy, and feels bound to be guided in his course altogether by that taken by Turkey and England. In every question that has previously threatened to involve the Porte in war he has always been the very foremost to act the part of conciliator. We need only call to mind the kindly services of the Austrian Government in the Servian difficulties with Turkey, in preventing war between Greece and the Sublime Porte in the Cretan difficulties; and then again in smoothing away the difficulties that threatened a rupture between the Sultan and the Khedive; and why does he not now use his good services in smoothing away the present difficulties?

Count Beust has recently answered these questions himself, in a spirit corresponding to the tone adopted by the English Government. What he considered as good policy in 1857 might be so in 1870 were it adopted in a manner corresponding to the usages of civilized nations; and he complains that the rude breaking of a treaty by any one power would lead, if not to a rupture between Turkey and England, at least to a rupture between Prussia and Austria. In the Servian difficulties with Turkey, in preventing war between Greece and the Sublime Porte in the Cretan difficulties; and then again in smoothing away the difficulties that threatened a rupture between the Sultan and the Khedive; and why does he not now use his good services in smoothing away the present difficulties?

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THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, Trustees. CHARLES L. FROST.

The bonds are issued at \$20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds.

The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago as well as, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early date, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 7½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to repay at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., HARRIS BROS. & CO., KURTZ & HOWARD, BOWEN & FOX, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO., WM. PAINTER & CO., GLENNENING, DAVIS & CO., C. D. DUNNILLER, EMORY, BENSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of PHILADELPHIA, IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building, No. 229-331 CHESTNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATS, COIN, DEBTS, AND VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also store SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Banks. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE AND EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President. C. CLARK, Vice President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry, Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell, John Welsh, George F. Fyler, Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson, Edward W. Clark, J. C. Gilman, Henry Pratt McKean.

FOR SALE. CHEAPEST MODERN HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 240 S. EIGHTH Street. Good location for residence or business; 14 rooms; lot 25 by 100. Will pay 15 per cent. Only \$3500 cash down. Apply at premises. 12 12 27

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 72 CHESTNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 511

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESTNUT Street. Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER, No. 435 CHESTNUT Street. 12 12 27

ROOFING. READY ROOFING. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Chestnut. 12 12 27

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RE-spectable capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. Wages no object. Address: JOHN HENRY, this Office. 12 12 27

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FINANCIAL. A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company.

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

ELLIOTT & BURN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 496

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

Edmund D. Randolph

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Foreign Exchange.

throughout Europe

FINANCIAL. Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

\$1000s, \$500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large addition, outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

\$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of \$1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1 on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,

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W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,

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JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger we have received the following new publications:—

"Winter Poems by Favorite American Poets," published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a very beautiful holiday book that is worthy of the attention of book-buyers, both on account of its literary and its artistic merits. The poems are, "The Pageant," by J. G. Whittier; "The Golden Mile Stone," by H. W. Longfellow; "A Winter Piece," by W. C. Bryant; "The First Snow Fall," by J. R. Lowell; "In School Days," by J. G. Whittier; "The Snow Shower," by W. C. Bryant; "Wooden Winter," by H. W. Longfellow; "The Snow Storm," by R. W. Emerson; and "Midnight Mass for the Dying Year," by H. W. Longfellow. The illustrations are by Harry Penn, Winslow Homer, C. J. Griswold, W. J. Hennessy, S. Eyttinger, J. R. Martin, Jervis McEntee, and Alfred Fredericks. They are engraved by A. V. S. Anthony, and both as drawings and engravings they are in the highest degree creditable to the American artists, and will compare favorably with the best European book illustrations.

"Little Pussy Willow," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a pleasantly written story for young people that is made additionally attractive by a number of clever illustrations and by a handsome binding that makes it an elegant gift book for the holidays.

"My Aping Kingdom," by Paul Du Chailu, published by Harper & Brothers, is one of those lively and entertaining books of travel and adventure in the centre of Africa that those who have perused Mr. Du Chailu's former works will know how to appreciate. This book gives a great deal of interesting information on natural history subjects, and it is made additionally attractive by a number of excellent illustrations.

Another work of somewhat the same description that is likely to be popular with young readers has also just been issued by Harper & Brothers. This is the "Adventures of a Young Naturalist," adapted from the French of Lucien Barthelemy by Parker Gilmore. It is a narrative of travel and adventure in Mexico, and it gives a better description of some of the features of that country than any work we have met with. It is written in an entertaining style, expressly for the benefit of young readers, and we heartily commend it as containing an infinite amount of instruction and amusement. The illustrations are numerous and remarkably fine.

"From Thistles—Grapes?" by Mrs. Eliaor, published by Harper & Brothers, is an English society novel of average merit and interest.

"On the Trail of War," by Alexander Innes Shand, published by Harper & Brothers, is made up of a series of letters to the London Times by a correspondent who accompanied the German armies at the commencement of the present war. The work is valuable as giving the personal experiences of an eye witness to the battles and marches that inaugurated the wonderful campaign now, it is to be hoped, fast drawing to a close. Mr. Shand is a graphic writer, and the book is one that will repay perusal.

"Italian Life and Legends," by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt-Ritchie, published by Carleton, is a series of sketches from Italian history and records of Italian experiences and impressions. Mrs. Ritchie never went very far below the surface in any of her writings, but if not profound she was graceful; and the present volume, in addition to being very readable, has an interest attached to it as the last performance of its lamented author.

"The Cloven Foot," by Orpheus C. Kerr, published by Carleton, is a very dreary burlesque of Charles Dickens' unfinished novel of Edwin "Drood." It takes all kind of people to make the world, but we cannot understand the particular frame of mind that could induce an apparently sane man to perpetrate such an utterly pointless attempt at humor as the one before us.

"Dream Music," by Frederic R. Marvin, published by Carleton, is the title of a book of verses that are not unmelodious, but in which we fail to detect any very marked poetical qualities.

"The Book Above All," by the late T. H. Stockton, D. D., published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger, is a series of sermons prepared by Mr. Stockton for publication a short time before his death. The leading idea is that the Bible is at once a religious, moral, and political guide, and this is developed and illustrated with all the earnestness of profound and sincere conviction. Mr. Stockton was a man of strong convictions, and if his violent antagonism to the Church of Rome and his fears of its influence becoming predominant in this country appear to many unwarranted, there is no doubt that he wrote as he thought and that his fears were intensely real. As an exposition of the author's views concerning the Bible this book will commend itself to a large circle of readers, while the pure and beautiful Christian spirit that pervades it will secure for it the regards of many who may not agree on all points with the writer.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us the following new books:—

"Our Poetical Favorites," by Asahel C. Kendrick, published by Sheldon & Co., is a selection from the best minor poems in the English language. The poems are nearly all modern, and the editor thereby does somewhat of an injustice to the reader, as some of the best minor poems in the language were written by Elizabethan authors. The collection is an excellent one, however, so far as it goes, and lovers of poetry will find many favorites included in it.

"We Girls," by Mrs. A. D. Whitney, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., is a more than usually pleasing home story, as few writers could have told better than the author

of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." Mrs. Whitney's last book is one of her best, and it will undoubtedly find an extensive circle of admiring readers.

"Lost in the Fog," published by Lee & Shepard, is the third volume of the "B. O. W. C." series, by James De Mille. It is an exciting tale of adventure, such as a multitude of boys will read with eager interest.

—From the American Sunday-school Union we have received the following new religious stories suitable for Sunday-school libraries:—"What Changed Guy Dennis; or, Life at School and at Home," "Days at Millgate; or, Lame Johnnie's Holiday," and "Great Things done by Little People."

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Stolen Mask" and "The Yellow Mask," a couple of the earlier works of Wilkie Collins, which are strongly marked by the peculiarities of his style.

—From Turner & Co. we have received "Christmas Day: the Night Before and the Night After," a series of popular Christmas poems gotten up in holiday style.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the November number of *All the Year Round* and the December number of *The Atlantic Press*. This last-named publication is profusely illustrated and contains a great variety of reading matter especially adapted to the tastes of holiday readers. The typography of this publication is, as usual, remarkable for its beauty.

THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

Count von Beust's Declaration—Austrian

Ensign for Peace and Unprepared for War.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The declaration of the

Vienna Government that it will support Eng-

land and Turkey, even to the most extreme

measures, have caused some surprise to the

admirers of Count Beust, whose policy has

hitherto been one of peace, especially in all

difficulties that have at various periods

threatened the Sublime Porte. The Count's

well-known New Year's despatch of 1867 (in

which he proposed a Congress of the signa-

tary powers of the treaty of Paris of 1856,

to consider the question whether Russia should

not be released from the shackles placed upon

her maritime power in the Black Sea), will not

have been forgotten; and the *Journal de St.*

Petersbourg recently asked why Count Beust

should find the revision of the treaty wrong

and injurious to-day, which he considered as

desirable in 1867. That proposition, however,

was made at an apparently unpropitious

moment. The political condition of Southern

Europe was then very different. Italy and

Crete stood in flames; France and England

considered the proposition "monstrous," and

Russia refused to make use of the

point; and now the question is again called up,

but in a more dangerous form. Count Beust

takes a most decided stand-point, quite at variance

with his usual peace-making policy, and

feels bound to be guided in his course

together by that taken by Turkey and England.

In every question that has previously threat-

ened to involve the Porte in war he has

always been the foremost to act the

part of conciliator. We need only call to mind

the kindly services of the Austrian Government

in the Servian difficulties with Turkey; in pre-

venting war between Greece and the Sublime

Porte in the Cretan difficulties; and then again

in smoothing away the difficulties that threat-

ened a rupture between the Sultan and the

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Count Beust has recently answered these

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the tone adopted by the English Government.

What he considered as good policy in 1867

is so in 1870 were it adopted in a manner

corresponding to the usages of civilized nations;

and he complains that the rude breaking of a

treaty by any one power would lead, if per-

sisted in by all European powers, to a condition

of things little removed from barbarism. When

he proposed a Congress in 1867, all the signa-

tary powers were in existence; but now Russia

has seized an opportunity for an illegal act

when one power was removing the shackles

prostrate, and the other appears to be in a mood

creating suspicion as to the position which she

intends to occupy. Prussia is bound, equally

with France, England, Italy, and Austria, to

see that the letter of the treaty is carried out;

when she does not, she places herself in a

bad position. So say the Austrian journals.

And the result of this alliance or understanding

between two great powers is considered

dangerous to the existence of Austria;

and the neutrality of Prussia will

be considered as an act of hostility

towards that Government. The Vienna journals,

official and unofficial, speak plainly on this

point, and in high diplomatic circles the view

prevails universally that an understanding—not

an alliance, in the exact sense of the word—was

had between the Emperor of Russia and King

William, at the memorable meeting of the two

monarchs at Ems, just before the breaking out

of the German-French conflict. This agreement

was that Prussia should be left a free

hand with France, and permitted the unobstac-

led annexation of Alsace and Lorraine; and, in re-

turn, Russia should be at liberty to open up

the Eastern question to her own satisfaction.

This opinion, notwithstanding the fact that

Odor Russell was convinced in Versailles that

no "alliance" exists between the two powers,

is firmly held in Vienna in official quarters.

And the tone of total indifference to Russia's

action, as exhibited in the Prussian press, helps

to strengthen this view.

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considered the proposition "monstrous," and

Russia refused to make use of the

point; and now the question is again called up,

but in a more dangerous form. Count Beust

takes a most decided stand-point, quite at variance

with his usual peace-making policy, and

feels bound to be guided in his course

together by that taken by Turkey and England.

In every question that has previously threat-

ened to involve the Porte in war he has

always been the foremost to act the

part of conciliator. We need only call to mind

the kindly services of the Austrian Government

in the Servian difficulties with Turkey; in pre-

venting war between Greece and the Sublime

Porte in the Cretan difficulties; and then again

in smoothing away the difficulties that threat-

ened a rupture between the Sultan and the

Khedive; and why does he not now use his good

services in smoothing away the present diffi-

culties?

Count Beust has recently answered these

questions himself, in a spirit corresponding to

the tone adopted by the English Government.

What he considered as good policy in 1867

is so in 1870 were it adopted in a manner

corresponding to the usages of civilized nations;

and he complains that the rude breaking of a

treaty by any one power would lead, if per-

sisted in by all European powers, to a condition

of things little removed from barbarism. When

he proposed a Congress in 1867, all the signa-

tary powers were in existence; but now Russia

has seized an opportunity for an illegal act

when one power was removing the shackles

prostrate, and the other appears to be in a mood

creating suspicion as to the position which she

intends to occupy. Prussia is bound, equally

with France, England, Italy, and Austria, to

see that the letter of the treaty is carried out;

when she does not, she places herself in a

bad position. So say the Austrian journals.

And the result of this alliance or understanding

between two great powers is considered

dangerous to the existence of Austria;

and the neutrality of Prussia will

be considered as an act of hostility

towards that Government. The Vienna journals,

official and unofficial, speak plainly on this

point, and in high diplomatic circles the view

prevails universally that an understanding—not

an alliance, in the exact sense of the word—was

had between the Emperor of Russia and King

William, at the memorable meeting of the two

monarchs at Ems, just before the breaking out

of the German-French conflict. This agreement

was that Prussia should be left a free

hand with France, and permitted the unobstac-

led annexation of Alsace and Lorraine; and, in re-

turn, Russia should be at liberty to open up

the Eastern question to her own satisfaction.

This opinion, notwithstanding the fact that

Odor Russell was convinced in Versailles that

no "alliance" exists between the two powers,

is firmly held in Vienna in official quarters.

And the tone of total indifference to Russia's

action, as exhibited in the Prussian press, helps

to strengthen this view.

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